

and assessments on public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel, and for candles and oil for the use of navy yards and shore stations, and for no other object or purpose whatever, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

No. 20. For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars.

No. 21. For the charter of steamers Splendid and Clarion, in September and October, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for the survey of Nantucket Shoal, four thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty nine cents.

No. 22. For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support of recaptured Africans, and their removal to Africa, under authority of said acts, including an unexpended balance of former appropriations carried to the surplus fund, ten thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents.

No. 23. For the transportation, arrangement and preservation of articles brought and to be brought by the exploring expedition, twenty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

MARINE CORPS.

No. 24. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, and subsistence of officers of the marine corps, one hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars.

No. 25. For provisions for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants and washerwomen, serving on shore, forty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-nine cents.

No. 26. For clothing, forty-three thousand six hundred sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

No. 27. For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred seventy-four dollars and twelve cents.

No. 28. For keeping barracks in repair, and for rent of temporary barracks at New York, six thousand dollars.

No. 29. For transportation of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and expense of recruiting, eight thousand dollars.

No. 30. For medicines, hospital supplies, surgical instruments, pay of matron and hospital stewards, four thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

No. 31. For military stores, pay of armorers, keeping arms in repair, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

No. 32. For contingent expenses of said corps, viz: For freight, ferrage, toll, wharfage, and cartage; for per diem allowance for attending courts martial and courts of inquiry; compensation to judge advocates; house rent, where there are no public quarters assigned; per diem allowance to enlisted men on constant labor; expenses of burying deceased marines; printing, stationery, forage, postage on public letters; expenses in pursuit of deserters; candles and oil, straw, barrack furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and for keeping a horse for the messenger, seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars.

JOHN WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, August 4, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person, being the head of a family, a single man over eighteen years of age, able to bear arms, who has made or shall, within one year from and after the passage of this act, make an actual settlement within that part of Florida situate and being south of the line dividing townships numbers nine and ten south, and east of the base line, shall be entitled to one quarter section of said land, on the following conditions and stipulations:

First. That said settler shall obtain from the register of the land office, in the district in which he proposes to settle, a permit describing, as particularly as may be practicable, the place where his or her settlement is intended to be made: Provided, That no person who shall be a resident of Florida at the time of the passage of this act, who shall be the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land at the time he proposes to settle, shall be entitled to a permit from the register.

Second. That said settler shall reside in the Territory of Florida, south of said township line, for five consecutive years, and to take his grant on any public land south of that township.

Third. That said settler shall erect thereon a house fit for the habitation of man, and shall clear, enclose, and cultivate at least five acres of said land, and reside thereon for the space of four years next following the first year after the date of his permit, if he or she shall so long live.

Fourth. That such settler shall, within one year after the survey of said lands, and the opening of the proper office for the entry and sale of the same by the United States, prove, before such tribunal, and in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the President, the fact that the settlement has been commenced, and the particular quarter section upon which it is located; and also that such settler shall, within six months after the expiration of five years from the date of his permit, prove, in like manner, the fact of continued residence and cultivation, as required in the second and third conditions herein above prescribed; whereupon, and not until then, a

patent shall issue to said settler, for such quarter section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the case of the settlement of the same quarter section by two or more settlers, the right to the location shall be determined by priority of settlement, to be ascertained under such rules as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the President, may prescribe; and the subsequent settler or settlers shall be permitted to locate the quantity he, she, or they may be entitled to elsewhere within the same township, upon vacant public lands.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no right or donation shall be acquired under this act within two miles of any permanent military post of the United States, established and garrisoned at the time such settlement and residence was commenced.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all sales, gifts, devises, agreements, bonds, or powers to sell, transfers, or liens whatsoever, private or judicial, of the lands, or any portion thereof, acquired by this act, made at any time before patents shall have issued for the same, shall be utterly void and without effect, to every intent and purpose, whether in law or equity; and the purchaser or obligee, under any such sale, agreement, bond, or power to sell, transfer, or lien, shall not be entitled to recover back the price or consideration paid therefor, but shall forfeit the same absolutely to such settler or his heirs.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon the death of any settler before the end of the five years, or before the issuing of the patent, all his rights under this act shall descend to his widow and heirs at law, if he leaves a widow, and to his heirs at law, if he leaves none, to be held and divided by them according to the laws of Florida, any previous sale or transfer of the same or of any interest, legal or equitable, in the same, to the contrary notwithstanding. And proof of his compliance with the conditions of this act, up to the time of his death, shall be sufficient to entitle him to the patent.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling, or the cultivation of any portion thereof, shall be made upon the sixteenth section before the same shall be surveyed, then and in that case other lands shall be selected by the school commissioners of the township, in lieu of said section sixteen, or such part thereof as may be claimed under this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That not exceeding two hundred thousand acres of land shall be taken for settlement under this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, at any time, by proclamation, suspend all further permits and settlements under this act, by giving six months' notice thereof.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, on or before the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-four, report to Congress the names of every individual who shall have made the actual settlement required by the first section of this act, specifying the heads of families and the single men, and the location of each quarter section occupied by each of said settlers.

Approved, August 4, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT to regulate appeals and writs of error from the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all appeals and writs of error from the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, at Huntsville, shall lie directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, when the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and that so much of the act to abolish the circuit court at Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes, as requires all appeals and writs of error to lie from said district court to the circuit court at Mobile, without regard to the amount in controversy, be repealed.

Approved, August 4, 1842.

OPPOSED TO BANKS.

We are indebted to an exchange paper for the following eloquent harangue of an anti bank candidate for legislative honors: It is splendid:

"Feller citizens," said a stump orator lately, in Wisconsin, who was running for office in the territorial legislature—"feller citizens, if you elect me, my opposition will break the track of a large herd of buffaloes! Volcanoes may pour out their lava, reducing cities to smoldering ruins; earthquakes may engulf, in the vortex of premature destruction, large and populous islands—catastrophes may disgorge their aqueous contents, making nature tremble with the continuous effort—the thunder's stroke may prostrate the mightiest monuments ever raised by the combined aid of art and labor—the vivid and glaring flash of lightning may rend the sturdy oak of the forest, and make the lion souled and iron-hearted quake with fear; but do you think, feller citizens, that all this would make me vote in favor of a bank? D—d clear of it."

A GOOD BEGINNING.—A man from Scotland, who had purloined goods, and made his escape to this country, was arrested last week in New York under the new treaty. He will be delivered up, and sent back. A good deal of rascality has been practised in this way by villains of both countries which now will be effectually stopped.

A petition has been presented to the rum-sellers of Lowell, Mass., asking them to abandon the traffic, signed by about six thousand ladies.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

CONGRESS—PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY. Passage of the Tariff bill—sent to the President—Passage of the Distribution Bill in the Senate, and the Loan and Treasury Note Bill in the House—Adjournment.

Monday, the 29th, was a working day in both Houses of Congress, as will be seen by the following account of the proceedings derived from the Baltimore American:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of proceedings having been read, there was a rush for the floor, and the first effort was to adopt a resolution allowing extra compensation to the chaplains of the two Houses of Congress. The resolution was not adopted for want of time to consider it.

Proceedings of the day.

Some thirty or forty Bills, most of them private, having passed on Saturday, were signed to-day.

Revenue Bill in the House.

The Revenue Bill was the great question of the day.

The Secretary of the Senate was at the bar with the bill from the Senate at an early hour, and as soon as he made his report, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means moved that the House proceed at once to consider the Bill.

"Agreed—Agreed"—was heard from all sides of the Hall.

The bill was taken from the table, and considered.

Mr. Fillmore moved a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. Wise hoped they would be printed.

Mr. Fillmore said that they had been.

[This seasonable service was done yesterday in the Clerk's Office.]

Mr. Fillmore stated that an apprehension had gone forth that the bill interfered with existing treaties. Such was not the fact.—There was a section in the bill which prevented it.

Mr. F. closed his brief remark with the previous question.

Mr. Linn of N. Y. hoped it would be withdrawn. He wished to explain his vote. No, no, don't withdraw, was heard upon all sides of the Hall.

Mr. Linn—But three minutes.

Mr. Fillmore—For that time I withdraw it if my colleague will renew it.

Mr. Linn—I will. Mr. L. proceeded to state why he had voted against the bill when before under consideration. He regarded it as yielding too much to the Executive, and he could not conscientiously give the bill his support. His friends had thought differently, and he acquiesced in their judgment. He was known to be a Protection man at home, and was so here. Mr. Linn acted as a friend of the bill.—Closing his remarks, he moved the Previous Question, according to the pledge given.

Mr. Botts begged Mr. Fillmore to withdraw his motion.

No, no, no, was heard from all parts of the Hall; and Mr. Fillmore did not withdraw. There was a second almost without objection.

The question returned upon laying the bill upon the table.

Mr. Botts of Va. rose to address the House briefly upon a motion to be excused from voting. He stated that he had been overruled in his opinion by his friends in the two Houses of Congress. He had believed that Congress dishonored itself by allowing Congress to yield. He could not now vote for the Bill. He would be drawn upon the racks first.

Mr. Bott's motion to be excused from voting was put by the speaker and rejected. The yeas and nays were then called, and the House rejected the motion of Mr. Clifford to lay the bill on the table by the following vote:

For laying the Bill upon the table 65

Against the motion 120

Vote upon the Amendments.

The amendments of the Senate to the Revenue Bill were then read, and concurred in without objection.

The Loan and Treasury Notes.

This Bill (reported on Saturday from the Committee of Ways and Means, and which has already been published) was before the Committee of the Whole, after the disposition of the Revenue Bill, upon a resolution limiting the debate in Committee to two hours.

Mr. Ingersoll was called to the chair.

A recent correspondence between Mr. Fillmore and the acting Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to by Mr. Fillmore as a reason why the bill should pass.

The debate upon the Treasury Note Bill was commenced very briefly by Mr. Fillmore, continued by Messrs. Botts, Cushing, Barnard Marshall, Arnold and Proffit. The debate was closed at two o'clock, in Committee of the Whole.

The Bill coming into the House,

Mr. Botts moved an amendment to the effect that the Treasury Department should not be allowed to issue certificates of Loan according to the power conferred for in the letter of McClintock Young.

The amendment was adopted, 102 to 45, and the Bill was then passed by a large vote, 38 only in the negative. The House then concurred with the Senate in the resolution to adjourn on Wednesday at two o'clock.

Several other Senate amendments to House matters were adopted, and as I close the House are engaged in a controversy

upon the Senate amendments to the Contested Election Bill.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Important Measures.

The Senate have devoted most of the day to the consideration of Executive business.

The public business was most important and briefly told.

The Bill to repeal the 20 per cent. provision of the Land Bill was passed to a third reading, and a final passage by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Sprague, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—23.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—19.

The Contested Election Bill.

The vote upon this Bill, by which it was recommitted on Saturday, was re-considered and the Bill passed, with the amendment already published.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Senate took up the House Resolution fixing upon this day for an adjournment. After a brief debate the Resolution was amended by naming Wednesday at two o'clock, and in this form it passed and was sent to the House of Representatives.

The Per Diem.

The Resolution upon this subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to die of course.

Executive Business.

The Senate went into Executive Business at an early hour, and devoted the day to the nominations and other matters.

Aug. 30.

On the 30th, the fortification bill from the House was taken up in the Senate, amended, and sent back to the House.

The bill "regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections," was taken up. The Senate agreed to insist on their amendment, and appointed a committee of conference to act with a similar committee on the part of the House.

Several bills of a private and local character, were passed.

The joint committee of conference on the election bill, made a report, which was agreed to by the Senate, and a message sent to the House to apprise it of the fact.

In the House a message was received from the President, stating that he had signed the tariff bill. Another message was also received, which proved to be his protest against Mr. Adams' report. The protest will be found in another column.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Botts upon the reception of the President's protest:

Resolved, That while this House is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and Laws and the usual course of public business authorizes him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of this House, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the House to enter such protest on its Journal.

Adopted by a vote of 87 yeas to 46 nays.

Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of this House, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

Adopted—yeas 86; nays 48.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a protest to this House, against any of its proceedings.

Adopted—yeas 86; nays 53.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to return the message and protest to its author.

Lost—yeas 62; nays 69.

The Wheeling Times which has the latest news from Washington that we have seen, says:

"We are informed that Mr. Webster will leave Washington for his farm in New Hampshire on Tuesday next, will hold his office until the treaty with England receives the sanction of that Government, and then resign."

We learn from the Times that Congress finished its business on Tuesday night about midnight, and adjourned on Wednesday morning. The editor says he saw several members who left after the adjournment. He adds: "They inform us that there were strong manifestations of pleasure with all that Mr. Tyler had signed the tariff bill for the relief of the country."

It seems that President Tyler applied the pocket veto not only to the land distribution bill, but also to the Contested election bill. The Madisonian says that he had not time to examine them.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, edited by Reuben M. Whitney, predicts that either Governor Cass or Commodore Stewart will be the Loco Foco candidate for the Presidency. It says that "Mr. Van Buren will be opposed because he has already been once beaten, Mr. Calhoun because he is not a 'Southern man with Northern principles,' and Col. Johnson because of his practical amalgamation."

The St. Louis New Era, of the 10th says: State Bank of Illinois paper is worth 36 cents. Shawneetown, 374. A good many thousand dollars of State Bank have been taken up, within a short time, to be used in the purchase of Lands owned by the Bank in Illinois.

City money is 14 per cent. discount.

They have a he mer-maid in New York, up for exhibition! Ye gods and little fishes!

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that the effects of the new Tariff will be to restore confidence—establish credit—and furnish employment at fair prices. This will save many a worthy individual from ruin. All those who have more enterprise than capital—all who owe one half of what they now own, and whose payments fall due at this time and could not have been postponed except by insolvency, may now work through and pay all, and have some left—because they will be acting on a rising instead of a falling market. Many debts which would have been doubtful, if not decidedly bad, may now, by due forbearance on the part of creditors, be recovered—if one who had failed be thus enabled to pay up, it will enable five or ten others to do the same—prosperity will abound, and it is to be hoped; it will be many years before the Government undertakes to meddle with the affairs of individuals, but that they will let well enough alone.

The bill to allow drawbacks on goods exported to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, became a law before the adjournment of Congress.

The bill to create a new Land Office in the Platte country, became a law at the late session of Congress. Rumor has long since assigned the office thus created to Messrs. Jas. H. Birch and E. M. Samuel.

St. Louis New Era.

Miss WALTER, the sister of the late editor, Lynde M. Walter, Esq., has succeeded to the charge of that neat and sprightly of papers, the Boston Transcript.

The extensive Iron works at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, known as Hunt's Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The loss is variously estimated at from 20 to \$30,000. There was a partial insurance on the property.

From the Democrat.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

Mr. Editor.—The Missouri Conference commenced its 27th annual session in Jefferson city on the 31st August, and closed on the 8th of September. There were between 70 and 80 preachers in attendance.

The venerable Bishop Roberts presided. Great harmony prevailed, and the ministers have great cause to thank God and take courage, as the past year has been one of universal prosperity with the Church in Missouri—the net increase is 3981. The supply of ministers is better than at any former period in its conference. The next session is to be held in Lexington, Lafayette county, on the 4th of October 1843. Bishop Andrews is expected to preside.

The following are the stations of the ensuing conference year, which you will please give a place in your paper with the above. Yours Respectfully

WILLIAM W. REDMAN.

Fayette September 10, 1842.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

STATIONS OF PREACHERS.

St. Louis District.—Wesley Browning, P. E.

St. Louis city—

Fourth street church—Joseph Boyle

Centenary church—To be supplied

Mound church—John T. W. Auld

African church—David W. Pollock

St. Louis German Mission—L. S. Jacoby

St. Louis circuit—John W. Dole

Union—Horatio N. Wilbur

Merrimac—William M. Rush

Potosi—Thomas T. Ashby

Selma—Richard P. Holt

Smith's creek—Lorenzo Waugh.

Cape Girardeau District—Nelson Henry P. E.

Cape Girardeau circuit—Andrew Peaco

Crooked creek—Joseph Dines

New Madrid—To be supplied

Charleston—Benjamin F. Love

Bloomfield—John H. Headlee

Greenville—To be supplied

Fredericktown—James G. T. Dunleavy

St. Genevieve—Nathaniel B. Peterson

Ripley—To be supplied.

Springfield District—Thomas Wallace P. E.

Springfield circuit—Elijah Perkins, and one to be supplied

White River—Fletcher Wells

Neosho—Calvin F. Bewley

Sarcoxie—Joseph Williams

Oscola—Milton W. Glover

Niangua—Thomas Glanville

Waynesville—John Monroe

Greenfield—Jephtha M. Kelley

Dry Wood—Daniel A. Leeper

Okpoph Mission—Samuel G. Patterson

Lexington District—James M. Jameson, P. E.

Boonville station—Thomas Johnson

Boonville circuit—John Thatcher

Jefferson city station, Thomas W. Chandler

Jefferson circuit, To be supplied

Versailles, Moses B. Evans

Warsaw, Thomas B. Ruble

Deep Water, Richard F. Colburn

Independence, Elisha B. Headlee

Lexington circuit, Hugh L. Dodds and Nathaniel Waterman

Arrow Rock, William P. Nichols and William C. Lacy

Richmond District—Wm. W. Redman, P. E.

Richmond circuit and Liberty, George Smith and one to be supplied

Plattsburg, John T. Peery

Weston, Robert H. Jordan

Savannah, Samuel S. Colburn

Oregon Mission, Enoch M. Marvin

Galatin, Edwin Roberson

Grandy Mission, Manah Richardson

Chillicothe, Constantine F. Dryden

Carrollton, John A. Tutt

Columbia District—Jesse Greene, P. E.

Columbia circuit, Asa McMurtry

Fayette, William Patton

Keyesville, William G. Caples

Spring Creek Mission, George W. Conaway